

## BELIEVE VARNA TAKEN BUT NO CONFIRMATION

Russian Fleet of Forty  
Vessels Reported  
Proceeding in Direction  
of Varna and Violent Bom-  
bardment Ensuing.

### NOTE COMMENTED ON IN LONDON

The Second Ancona Note  
Shares Leading Position  
in London Newspapers  
with Reports of Russian  
Success at Varna.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
LONDON, Dec. 22.—There is still no  
confirmation of the reported Russian  
landing at Varna. A dispatch to the  
Times dated December  
21, says:

"A Russian fleet of about forty ves-  
sels appeared yesterday morning  
off Cape Kaliakra, and proceeded  
in the direction of Varna whence a  
violent bombardment was heard.  
Nothing was visible owing to the fog.  
According to official reports four  
large warships and two torpedo boats  
engaged in the bombardment with  
heavy guns. The shore batteries re-  
plied. The firing lasted from eight  
to ten o'clock in the morning; then  
ceased, apparently owing to the fog  
and the squadron returned to Kali-  
akra about noon.

"Simultaneously with this bombard-  
ment two Russian gunboats opened  
fire on the Bulgarian frontier near Ek-  
rene."

The second Ancona note to Aus-  
tria shared the leading position in the  
late London newspapers with the  
reports of the Russian success at Var-  
na.

The note appeared here too late for  
extended editorial comment but the  
headlines reflected the importance  
of the news. "Note couched in sharper tone,"  
said discussion about details swept aside;  
or "no further discussion appears pos-  
sible."

"Up to a late hour there was no of-  
ficial confirmation of the report of the  
Russian occupation of Varna, which  
if true, is according to the London edi-  
tors, one of the greatest moves of  
the present war."

"The same critics believe that the  
Russian assault on Varna is the pre-  
lude to a new effort for Constantinople  
which is less than 150 miles dis-  
tant."

"On the western front (the success of  
the English at Hartmann's Winkelgen-  
schloffen is regarded in the allied  
capitals as not only a brilliant but  
a useful operation at a point where the  
situation has been most unfavorable  
for many months. The number of pris-  
oners is the largest on the west front  
since the great Champagne-Los-offen-  
sive."

The English public takes much pride  
in the manner in which Australia has  
taken the withdrawal from Gallipoli.  
This attitude is summed up in an  
Australian newspaper in the words of  
Lincoln's Gettysburg speech:

"We have highly resolved that these  
dead shall not have died in vain; that  
this nation, under God, shall have a  
new birth of freedom."

The most important developments  
of the evening in Great Britain were  
an appeal by the leading bankers of  
the nation to unite in the task of meet-  
ing the war's financial requirements,  
and a speech by David Lloyd George,  
the minister of munitions at Newcas-  
tle to the trade union officials of the  
country, appealing to them for assist-  
ance in obtaining 30,000 skilled work-  
ers, which he demanded in his speech  
in parliament a few days ago.

The reports of the reichstag discus-  
sions have aroused some interest in  
the entente capitals, where the social-  
ist attitude is being closely followed  
many believing that some section of  
the socialist group in Germany may  
prove to be the ultimate channel of  
peace negotiations. A Copenhagen  
dispatch declares that the socialist  
party in the reichstag is now com-  
pletely divided, twenty-one members  
having seceded and formed a new party  
with an independent organization.

### SEARCHING FOR POTOMAC [Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 22.—The  
coast guard cutter Seminole is  
searching for the barge Potomac, re-  
ported to have been abandoned at sea.

## OPPOSITION TO NEW MONARCHY IS GROWING THROUGHOUT CHINA

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—Copies  
of a letter said to have been received  
from China announcing growing oppo-  
sition to the change of government  
from a republic to a monarchy were  
posted throughout Chinatown here to-  
day and aroused the Chinese to a high  
pitch of excitement. From nearly ev-  
ery store fronted the flag of the re-  
public and around the billboards were  
gathered crowds engaged in animated  
discussions.

According to one message Choi Kuo-  
kai is to be a leader in the revolution.

## GOVERNOR'S VETO OF APPROPRIATION BILL UPHELD BY TRIBUNAL

State's Highest Court Backs  
Up Superior Court in Its  
Decision That Gov. Hunt  
Had Right to Veto Por-  
tions of Bill.

### CALLAGHAN RIGHT IN A FEW POINTS

Flood of Money to Be Loos-  
ened by Court's Action,  
Long Standing Bills to Be  
Paid at Once, Adjutant  
Harris Jubilant.

The supreme court of the state of  
Arizona yesterday evening handed  
down one of the most important de-  
cisions which it made for some time  
in the action of State Auditor J. C.  
Callaghan, vs. Jesse Boyce, the famous  
"appropriation case," which has been  
pending in the courts since last  
July and on the outcome of which  
depended the payment of a large num-  
ber of the claims of various state  
departments.

The action grew out of the refusal  
of State Auditor Callaghan to issue  
warrants for the expenses of several  
of the state officers. Mr. Callaghan  
contending that he had no authority to  
issue the warrants on account of the  
failure of the legislature to make a  
specific appropriation for the bills at  
the special session of that body held  
here last spring.

The decision of the state's highest  
tribunal was made public at five  
o'clock yesterday, the opinion having  
been written by Judge Cunningham.  
Judges Ross and Franklin concurring.  
By this decision, all of the bills which  
have been held up for the past sev-  
eral months will become payable in a  
few days, and a number of the de-  
partments which have been hampered  
in their activities by the lack of funds  
will be able to resume their accus-  
tomed stride.

It will be remembered that last Feb-  
ruary, when the regular session of the  
legislature convened, that body, for  
some reason or other, failed to make  
any appropriation for some of the state  
departments, and later on Governor  
Hunt called a special session for the  
purpose of having the financial matters  
attended to. The appropriation,  
which was made at the special session,  
was considered by Gov. Hunt to be too  
small and he accordingly vetoed the  
measure, and it was not passed again  
until the legislature met in its regu-  
lar session. The state officers, who  
were affected by the veto, decided that  
they should be paid out of the state's gen-  
eral fund, and began to draw warrants  
against that fund. Auditor Callaghan,  
fearing that he would not be protected  
if he made the payments, refused to  
issue the warrants, stating that he  
was not sure which was available in  
taking care of the bills.

A number of the state house em-  
ployees assigned their claims to Jesse  
Boyce, secretary of the state tax com-  
mission, and acting for the entire  
number, Boyce started action in the  
Maricopa Superior court, asking that a  
mandamus be issued directed to the  
auditor or defendant, requiring him to  
show cause, if any he had, why he  
had failed to audit, allow and draw  
warrants for the order funds. For  
the payment of the various bills which  
had been presented to him. The lower  
court gave a decision in favor of  
Boyce, and upheld the right of Gov-  
ernor Hunt to veto the appropriation  
measure, if, in the later's mind, it had  
been insufficient to meet the needs of  
the departments for which it was in-  
tended. The governor's veto had been

## "MISSING LINK" FOUND IN CHAIN OF EVIDENCE OF PLOTS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The arrest  
today of Edmund Justice, a night  
watchman employed by the Hamburg-  
American steamship company, was de-  
clared by federal officials to supply  
the "missing link" in a chain of evi-  
dence proving that the steamship  
company was the financial agent of  
the German government in various  
plots against American neutrality al-  
leged to have been uncovered by the  
department of justice.

Justice was arrested as an employee  
and fellow conspirator of Paul Koenig,  
head of the Hamburg-American  
company, who is charged with  
plotting to blow up the Welland  
canal.

Shortly after Justice's arrest, a law-  
yer representing Koenig appeared be-  
fore United States Commissioner  
Houghton and gave \$10,000 bail for  
appearance at a hearing set for Jan-  
uary 2. This makes a total of more  
than \$100,000 supplied by the Ham-  
burg-American company as bail for  
men accused of plots against Ameri-  
can neutrality.

Indictments in the Welland canal  
case are expected tomorrow.  
The grand jury which has been in-  
vestigating the alleged activities of  
Franz von Rintelen in fomenting  
strikes in Mexico, has completed its  
work but has adjourned over  
Christmas. Indictments in this case  
probably will be returned next week.

A man whose name the police re-  
ferred to as "X" was taken to police  
headquarters late tonight when he  
was detained at the request of the de-  
partment of justice. He is said to  
have had in his possession a United  
States passport issued in February,  
1914, which he asserts he used while  
abroad early in 1914 to sell horses to  
the allies.

It is believed the man's detention is  
the result of information given by  
Frederick Metzler, whom he admits  
having met three years ago, while an  
officer on an ocean liner.

directed principally against certain  
clauses of the bill which might be  
called "lien clauses" because of the  
fact that they were intended to act in  
place of possession of former bills which  
had covered practically the same thing,  
and were designed to prevent double  
appropriations. In the finding of the  
supreme court, Mr. Callaghan was the  
winner in his contention that the chief  
executive had been in error when he  
executed his veto against these lien  
clauses, the court holding that what he  
(Hunt) had vetoed the lien clauses,  
he had destroyed the whole bill. In  
this respect, the finding favored Call-  
aghan, but in the main, the lower  
court's verdict was decidedly against  
him. Desiring to further contest the  
case, Callaghan carried the case to the  
supreme court, but yesterday's de-  
cision was modified in only a small  
and technical way from the finding  
of the superior tribunal.

While the funds of nearly all of  
the state departments had been in the  
hands of the treasury, Mr. Callaghan's  
attitude in the matter of the pay-  
ment of the warrants, there were four  
departments of the state organization  
which had been rather hard hit by the  
auditor's refusal to pay their claims,  
viz., the adjutant general's office (Mil-  
itary department), the tax commission,  
the board of control and certain  
branches of the state corporation com-  
mission. In speaking of the decision  
from the standpoint of his office, Cal-  
laghan said that he had been piling up  
his claims for some time since June,  
1915, and all of the expenses incident  
to the calling of the state troops for  
the Clinton district for the strike  
duty have been held up, pending the  
decision of the case. It is understood  
that these claims, together with all  
bills which have been incurred in other  
offices, will be paid some time within  
the next few days.

Following are some of the salient  
points from the decision of the su-  
preme court, which have important  
bearing on the attitude of that body  
in the matter:

"The defendant's contention that the  
performance of the duty committed  
by the writ is one which deprives him  
of the right to exercise a discretion  
is without merit. All of said claims  
are such as the legislature has au-  
thorized the auditor to pay, and the  
proper claims against the state, and  
the defendant's duty to examine the  
claim with reference to the law au-  
thorizing it, compare it with the  
voucher and draw his warrant or re-  
fuse his certificate as the case may be  
as the law prescribes. As used in  
reference to the claims authorized by  
some statute (the word "audit" re-  
fers to "verify." If used in reference to  
an account it would then have a broader  
meaning and imply the exercise of a  
discretion in rejecting or allowing  
items of the account, yet in such  
sense it would not mean a judicial  
act.

"The appellant contends that state  
clauses directing the payment of  
claims out of the general, or other  
designated fund, are not legal approp-  
riations unless such fund is actually  
of such fund is not aside by such or  
some other statute for the specific  
purpose of meeting such payments.  
In such instance, the statute applicable  
to Class I, supra, the statute applica-  
ble to the several claims" authorizes and  
directs the auditor to draw his war-  
rant in favor of the claimant. Para-  
graph 1, Civil Code, 1913, upon which  
the appellant largely relies, provides  
that "no warrant shall be drawn by  
the auditor" unless the money  
has been previously appropriated by  
law." Is the general rule to be ob-  
served by the auditor, but when, as  
here, a statute is dealing with a spe-  
cial subject and is in relation to such  
subject directs the auditor to draw  
his warrant, and makes no exception,  
it is not applicable, and makes no exception.

(Continued on Page Three)

### CHARITY NEWSBOYS REPORT 6:30 A. M.

Dr. Gillespie head of  
the organization which  
is fostering the selling  
of Republicans for char-  
ity this morning, wishes  
it understood that he ex-  
pects his cohorts of am-  
ateur newsmen to be on  
hand this morning at the  
Republican office at  
6:30. It will undoubt-  
edly be dark at that  
hour, but candles will be  
furnished. Stations will  
be assigned those who  
are to sell as they report  
in to headquarters. Last  
night, a goodly number  
of business and profes-  
sional men signified  
their intentions of being  
on hand, and it is ex-  
pected that a large sum  
will be raised for char-  
ity.

The committee in  
charges wishes it under-  
stood that it is against  
its principles to give  
any change. A five-dol-  
lar bill is the same as a  
nickel, only it helps more  
and goes farther. The  
enterprise is a com-  
mendable one and mon-  
ey for charitable pur-  
poses is badly needed.

### KAISER WILHELM SOME SICK MAN

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, Dec. 22.—An official mes-  
sage received today from Berlin  
describes Emperor William's illness as  
"schwere Krankheit," more fre-  
quently given as "schwere Leiden."  
Emperor William is suffering from  
a bad cold. He was greatly fatigued  
by his recent strenuous traveling and  
must take some rest. The crown prince  
will pay a short visit  
to his father during the holidays.

### Postpones His Trip

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—(By wire) to  
Saxville)—Emperor William has post-  
poned a trip to the western front,  
the German press agency announced to-  
day. The agency stated that the  
emperor's ailment was "a slight in-  
flammation of the cellular system."

### HENEY SAN DIEGO CITY ATTORNEY

SANTA MONICA, Cal., Dec. 22.—

Francis J. Heney, who prosecuted the  
San Francisco graft cases, several  
years ago, accepted tonight the posi-  
tion of city attorney of Santa Monica,  
tendered him by the newly elected  
city council. The city council has  
been decided upon. Mr. Heney has  
made his residence here for several  
months.

In taking the position, Mr. Heney  
agreed to devote five and one-half  
hours each day to the city's work. He  
said that he accepted the offer as he  
was anxious to be in the city and  
with the commission form of govern-  
ment, recently adopted here.

### R. R. PRESIDENT AS CAR WAITER

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 22.—James  
D. Farrell, president of the Oregon  
Washington railroad and Navigation  
company, enacted a double role of good  
summarian and car waiter on a stalled  
train between Portland and Seattle  
yesterday here by passengers today.

Because of washouts caused by the  
storm, his train, which carried no din-  
ing, had been stopped on a lonely prairie  
during the night and when the  
passengers arose from their berth they  
found themselves facing the prospect  
of a long, fruitless wait instead of a  
bountiful breakfast at a hotel.

President Farrell's private car hap-  
pened to be attached to the train and  
Mr. Farrell ordered a count of passen-  
gers. He then stepped on a handy prairie  
during the night and when the  
passengers arose from their berth they  
found themselves facing the prospect  
of a long, fruitless wait instead of a  
bountiful breakfast at a hotel.

### WILSONS DO SOME MOTORING

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Dec. 22.—From  
early this morning until after dark,  
President Wilson and his wife motor-  
ed over winding mountain roads and  
through unbridged creeks. When their  
happier car returned to their hotel  
here tonight, they had traversed  
many miles and had crossed the West  
Virginia line to visit White Sulphur  
Springs.

At White Sulphur the couple had  
lunched in the public dining room of  
the principal hotel.

Tomorrow the president expects to  
spend several hours dictating letters  
and memoranda to his stenographer.

## ORDER OUT OF CHAOS IN MEXICO

### Admission Ancona Stopped Sufficient For Demands

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The reply  
of the United States to Austria's note  
on the destruction of the Italian liner  
Ancona declares that the official ad-  
mission of the Austrian admiral that  
the liner was torpedoed after she had  
stopped and while passengers still  
were aboard, alone is sufficient for the  
American demand for discovery, re-  
paration and punishment of the sub-  
marine commander.

Secretary Lansing's second note, al-  
ready probably in the hands of the  
Austrian foreign minister, and made  
public here today, renounces the demand  
of the United States and says the de-  
tails to which Austria referred her re-  
ply to the first American communica-  
tion are in no way essential to the dis-  
cussion. It emphasizes that continu-  
ance of good relations between the two  
countries depends upon the action of  
the Austrian government. The full  
text of the note which is addressed to  
Austrian Ambassador Penfield, fol-  
lows:

"The government of the United  
States has received the note of Your  
Excellency relative to the sinking of the  
Ancona, which was delivered at  
Vienna on December 15, 1915 and has  
transmitted to Washington and has  
given the note immediate and careful  
consideration.

"On November 12, 1915 Baron Zele-  
nski, the chargé d'affaires of the im-  
perial and royal government at Wash-  
ington, transmitted to the department  
of state a report of the Austro-Hun-  
garian admiral with regard to the  
sinking of the steamship Ancona, in  
which it was stated that the vessel  
was torpedoed after her engines had  
been stopped and while passengers  
were still on board. This admission  
alone is in the view of the government  
of the United States sufficient to fix  
upon the commander of the submarine  
which fired the torpedo the responsi-

bility for having willfully violated the  
recognized law of nations and entirely  
disregarded those humane principles  
which every belligerent should observe  
in the conduct of war at sea. In view  
of these admitted circumstances the  
government of the United States feels  
justified in holding that the details of  
the sinking of the Ancona, the weight  
and character of the additional testi-  
mony corroborating the admiral's  
report, and the number of Americans  
killed or injured are in no way essen-  
tial matters of discussion. The culp-  
ability of the commander is in any case  
established, and the undisputed fact is  
that citizens of the United States were  
killed, injured or put in jeopardy by his  
lawless act.

"The rules of international law and  
the principles of humanity which were  
thus willfully violated by the com-  
mander of the submarine have been so long  
and so universally recognized and are  
so manifestly the standpoint of  
right and justice that the government  
of the United States does not feel  
called on to debate them and does not  
understand that the imperial and royal  
government questions or disputes them.

"The government of the United  
States therefore finds no other course  
open to it but to hold the imperial and  
royal government responsible for the  
act of its naval commander and to re-  
new the definite but respectable de-  
mands made in its communication of  
the Sixth of December, 1915. It sin-  
cerely hopes that the foregoing state-  
ment of its position will enable the im-  
perial and royal government to per-  
ceive the justice of these demands and  
to comply with them in the same spirit  
of frankness and with the same con-  
cern for the good relations now exist-  
ing between the United States and  
Austria-Hungary which prompted the  
government of the United States to  
make them."

## FOUR MILLION TO BE SIZE OF BRITISH ARMY

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The house of  
commons passed today a resolution  
for the life of the present parliament  
for eight months and increasing the  
strength of the British army to 4,000,  
000 men. Both bills passed without  
division.

The army bill was passed in com-  
mittee of the whole at last night's  
session after 14 hours sitting.  
The newly authorized army, H. J.  
Temant, parliamentary secretary of  
the war office, stated to the house  
tonight, is the largest army ever  
raised in this country. Mr. Temant  
said figures on the large reserve re-  
quirements of the army under modern  
war conditions, saying that it was  
necessary to have at home in reserve  
15 men for every soldier in the field.  
The estimate was based on the  
monthly wastage of fifteen percent,  
which was the experience of the first  
year of the war. Thus the army of  
1916, which figures were given by  
Premier Asquith, yesterday was the  
present British force abroad, required  
2,250,000 reserves in training at home,  
or a total force of 3,350,000 necessary  
for the prosecution of the war on the  
present basis, for one year.

Mr. Temant regretted that he was  
unable in any way to anticipate the  
premises upon which the number  
"enrolled" under Lord Derby's  
scheme. He said he could only share  
the hope of the members that the  
number of young unmarried men who  
failed to enroll was a negligible quan-  
tity, but he added:

"We believe that the great major-  
ity of the members of parliament as  
well as the people of the country,  
are prepared to support whatever is  
recommended by the government, and  
if it is found necessary to resort to  
compulsion, the government will have  
the great bulk of the country."

Premier Asquith announced earlier  
in the day that the report on the  
Derby scheme will be made to par-  
liament immediately after the holidays  
pause.

## GERMANY'S REPLY TO FRYE NOTE HAS BEEN RECEIVED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The full  
text of the German reply to the last  
American suggestion that the require-  
ments of the American ship William P. Frye  
has been received at the state de-  
partment through the mails from Am-  
bassador Gerard. It was admitted to-  
day by officials. It was said, how-  
ever, that on account of its possible  
bearing upon the open issues involved  
in the Lusitania and Ancona cases,  
the state department will not at this  
time make public the details of the  
reply.

It is understood, however, that the  
answer leaves in doubt the attitude of  
the German government towards the  
American suggestion that the require-  
ments of the American ship William P. Frye  
all persons on board must be placed  
in safety. The Washington govern-  
ment expressed itself as not being sat-  
isfied by merely giving an opportu-  
nity for escape in lifeboats on the open  
sea.

It is thought this subject may be  
discussed as a question of  
perhaps in connection with the prac-  
tice of submarine warfare as involved  
in the Lusitania case.

## SURVEYOR KNOX SLAYS TWO IN YAZOO DEPOT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

YAZOO, Miss., Dec. 22.—(Robert  
L. Knox, surveyor of customs for the  
port of New Orleans, and prominent  
Louisiana attorney, shot and  
killed Benjamin Foster, of Hattiesburg,  
Miss., a close friend and former busi-  
ness associate, and Alexander Frank-  
lin, believed to be from Natchitoches,  
La., in the Yazoo and Mississippi val-  
ley railroad depot here today.

According to witnesses, Knox walked  
into the crowded waiting room and  
without uttering a word drew a re-  
volver and fired three times. Foster,  
who was purchasing a ticket, was in-  
stantly killed. Franklin was struck by  
the second or third bullet and died  
twenty minutes later. After the shoot-  
ing, Knox left the waiting room and  
entered the police station.

District Attorney Holcomb, who at-  
tempted to obtain a statement from  
Knox, declared that all the prisoner  
would say was "he killed my life."

Knox, who is a native of Mississippi,  
was taken to Washington, where he  
was placed in a sanitarium for treat-  
ment.

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### London Daily News Thinks Second Ancona Note Poite

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Few of the lead-  
ing newspapers comment today on the  
latest American note to Austria-Hun-  
gary, concerning the sinking of the  
Italian liner Ancona.

"The note is quite polite," says the  
Daily News in an editorial, "but it  
leaves no room for evasion. Thus there  
can no longer be doubt as to the real  
gravity of the crisis. Left to herself,  
Austria would probably meet the ultimatum  
with defiance but whatever else  
happens it is certain that Austria cannot  
and will not be left to herself in  
this matter."

"The gravity of the situation consists  
in the fact that a breach with Austria  
many. It may still be possible for Ger-  
many to avert the threatened storm by  
forcing Austria to do public penance,  
but it can only be done without  
great damage to the prestige of the  
central powers."

"From the viewpoint of civilization,  
nothing better could happen than that  
America should be able, without an  
open breach, to force upon the central  
powers a public acknowledgment of  
their violations of the laws of human-  
ity. No sensible man knowing Ameri-  
ca's great neutral services can desire a  
rupture between her and the central  
powers."

## De Facto Government of Mexico Makes Marked Progress in Assumption of Civil and Military Au- thority in Villa Territory

### CHIHUAHUA CITY IS OCCUPIED

General Manuel Ochoa,  
Former Military Govern-  
or at Juarez, Renounces  
Villa Cause and Joins De  
Facto Government.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
EL PASO, Dec. 22.—The de facto  
government of Mexico made marked  
progress today in assumption of civil  
and military authority throughout the  
territory surrendered recently by fol-  
lowers of Francisco Villa according to  
reports reaching here from various  
sources. Villa's whereabouts was still  
unknown here.

General Jacinto Trevino, at the head  
of a military force representing the de  
facto government, was reported to  
have occupied Chihuahua City. General  
Alvaro Obregón, whose forces re-  
cently drove General Villa from Sonora,  
was said to be enroute from Nogales to  
Juarez to assume military control.

General Manuel Ochoa, former Villa  
military governor at Juarez today, re-  
nounced the Villa cause and joined the  
de facto government. Temporarily he  
has been placed in control of the sur-  
rendered territory by Mexican Consul  
Andreas Garcia. Hipolito Villa, a  
brother of the deposed chief, was said  
to have left Juarez for San Antonio,  
Texas.

General Jose Rodriguez, until recently  
one of Villa's principal leaders, was  
reported with a small force at Casas  
Gruesas. His attitude toward the de  
facto government was unknown here.

General Ochoa, the only officer of  
the Villa faction in Juarez who did not  
sign the agreement of surrender, De-  
cember 28 after accepting the terms of  
peace today, issued a proclamation to-  
day to the people on behalf of himself  
and his troops pledging allegiance to  
the de facto government. The procla-  
mation was published after Andreas  
G. Garcia, Carranza consul here, had  
severed action of former Villa gen-  
erals to place General Ysabel Robles  
in charge of civil and military organi-  
zations in the surrendered Villa terri-  
tory, and Ochoa in command of former  
Villa troops. Robles previously had re-  
turned from the Carranza and Villa fac-  
tions.

The mystery surrounding General  
Villa's whereabouts baffled military  
authorities, state department repre-  
sentatives and local police.

Last night Villa was expected to  
reach Juarez at noon, according to re-  
ports to the American consulate at  
Juarez. For several days the report  
had been current that Villa was at  
Hattiesburg, Miss., near the mouth of  
Chihuahua City. For four days commu-  
nity south of Juarez carried no message  
from the deposed northern chieftain.

The departure from Juarez of Ameri-  
can Consul Edwards coincident with  
the first news of Villa's retirement  
caused speculation as to whether he  
had received instructions to receive  
Villa at a point agreed upon east of  
here, possibly Sierra Blanca. Edwards  
said he intended taking a brief rest,  
but it was pointed out that he would  
not be heard for such reasons when  
Mexican affairs might develop a peril  
to Mrs. Edwards at Juarez. Mrs. Ed-  
wards' departure was the published reason  
for his absence and declared he left on  
Dec. 21, at a point agreed upon east of  
here, possibly Sierra Blanca. Edwards  
said he intended taking a brief rest,  
but it was pointed out that he would  
not be heard for such reasons when  
Mexican affairs might develop a peril  
to Mrs. Edwards at Juarez. Mrs. Ed-  
wards' departure was the published reason  
for his absence and declared he left on  
Dec. 21, at a point agreed upon east of  
here, possibly Sierra Blanca.

The reported arrival of Trevino at  
Chihuahua and Ochoa's ratification of  
the surrender place, Villa, if still in  
Chihuahua state, between hostile fore-  
ces. Should he seek to reach the United  
States, it is said, he is likely to come  
to the border, east or west of Juarez,  
as that city technically is unsafe be-  
cause of the presence of Villa's forces.

(Continued on Page Eight)